hrmn of the Fatherland.

In a thousand little ways this dominant national sentiment was shown. The applause and cheering, tossed back and forth from end to end of the great hall, were essentially Teutonic in character, and so was the instant hissing that repressed any untimely applause or interruption. So, too, was the rapt, almost strained, attention that held every auditor from the first note to the last, Little incidents that would have called forth laughter from an American audience, such as the sudden appearance of a wide and even widening rent in the conductor's coat in the midst of one of the selections, were passed over with a quiet smile at most. Nothing that in the slightest degree tended to interrupt or distract attention from the all-absorbing music

was tolerated for an instant. From every street that leads to Madison square, long before the time for the beginning of the concert, came the crowd, many of them singing as they came. A great and constantly growing mass of people jammed the sidewalk ader the portices, pushing stelldly toward the main entrance. Here the mismanagement that characterized other details of the Saengerest was again apparent. Immense numbers of tickets had been sold to speculators, and the latter were allowed to infest the lobby, impeding those who had tickets, and endeavoring to force their wares at exorbitant prices upon these who had none. So great was the sale to these speculators that at half-peat 4 in the alternoon the last ticket had been sold from the box office, and the sidewalk men were demanding \$2.50 and \$3 for orehestra seats. Of those who came in the evening and found ealy standing room many went away, and the

cally standing room many went away, and the opposing streams of people more than once blecked the heated corridor solidly.

Once inside the people quickly filled up every seat, after which those following lined the aisles, stood in rows tack of the seats on the floor and in both galleries, took possession of every window ledge or other projection offering the alightest chance for sitting down and even perched themselves solidly on the wide stairs at the corners of the galleries, from whence, through a small space, they commanded a partial view of the stage. Just before the performance began Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn came in and took his seat, and shortly after Commissioner Andrews and Commissioner Wahle entered the latter occupying a box. There were still many people roving about to find places when Conductor Zoellner raised his baton, and the occuring strains of the "Oberon" overture floated out. Then the temper of the audience was shown. A flerce storm of hisses frightened or shamed the disturbers into silence. Three or four programme and souvenir venders, who made themselves obnoxious on other occasions, undertook to do a little pedding in the aisles last night, and barely escaped bodily injury.

cher occasions, undertoek to do a little padding in the aisles last night, and barely especially injury.

Every disturbance was flercely and instantly hissed down, whether it came from gallery or box. During the music the audience was a sight worth seeing. They seemed to be drawn forward from their seats by the power of the strains that enthralled them, and when the as note died away there was an eloquent tash, as if all had become suddenly blank and lisless with the ceasing of the music, followed by the thunderburst of applause. It was an inspiration to be in such an audience.

The chorus seemed smaller than on the preceding evening, the number of vacant-piaces in the great terrs of each being more entires of the chorus were standing it looked as if the entire grand stand were filled. It was only when they were seated that one saw what a large proportion of the 4,300 or se places remained unoccupied. Another impression which one got from a first glance at the choruses was that they remained sitting, so little are the lower tiers of the auditorium.

Mr. Heinrich Zoeliner, the director of the Liederkranz, was the conducter for the evening. When he appeared there was the same entausiastic outbreak from the audience that greeted Mr. Van der Stucken the night before. The people applieded and shouted and the chorus, rising, joined them with equal fervor. After the cheeringhad subsided sufficiently for one voice to be heard, there was an incoherent outbreak from a hearty soul seated in one of

one voice to be heard, thore was an incoherent outbreak from a hearty soul seated in one of the balcomes on the I wonty-ainth street side of the balcomes on the I wonty-ainth street side of the balcomes on the I wonty-ainth street side of the balcomes of the I wonty-ainth street side of the balcomes of the I wonty-ainth street side of the sudience and chorus with the proposition. This same enthusiastic gentleman was heard from at other times during the evening with decreasing appreciation. There was such a hearty response to his first suggestion that he set out to repeat it on the appearance of every soloist. Miss Blauvelt was the first to suffer from the repetition. When she had acknowledged the greetings of the had entered to the plant of the street of the greetings of the sudience, who equelehed the exuperant man auditor with a few ominous hisses.

The programme opened with the "Oberon" overture, which suffered as much as the other orchestral numbers have from the wystehed acoustic qualities of the building. The same ineffectiveness was characteristic of the movements from Berlious' l'amnation of Faust," the first being notably unaulited for performance in such a vast auditorium as the therefore, and the standard of the such as a such a vast and to the such a vast in the programme and possibly the most inconstructs effect of all was prevented by a list estandard of the such as a such as a such a vast and the first being a such a vast and the such as a such as a such as a such as a such a vast in the programme as of the change first wonth the such as a such as a

3,000 VOICES IN CHORUS.

A PAST AUDIENCE SPELLBOUND AT THE SAENGERFEST CONCERT.
The Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhauser"
Particularly Fine As the End the Audience Helped Sing "Die Wecht am Meets"

An audience more characteristically Tentenic than that which crowded Madison Square Garden last night at the final and growning concert of the Saengerfest never pationalities were not largely represented, for a considerable proportion of the people were not German, but in sentiment, in action, and, above all, in the intense enthusiasm that permeted heads, joined voices in the national hymn of the Fatherland.

As second before to get out of the building hald sang with the corus and orchestra line many with the chorus and orchestra line man in the building had sprung. They man the words, which was not true of the words, which was not true of the action, and the American national song was sympn-thetically mumbled by the singers but last night the words of "Die Wacht am Khelin" were distinctly autible.

It was during the singing of the third number that the had to retire and borrow one so small that it threatened momentarily to rend itself as completely as its predesces-or. But he was rewarded with a bouquet before the accident and another alterward. When the seventh number, Wo Moscht Jch Sein," had been sung. Frank Kellor and Finit Ogel came down from the same strength of the strength of the honorary directors of the seventeenth National Sengerfest, from the chorus of the honorary directors of the seventeenth National Sengerfest, from the chorus of the accordance from the national sengence, the limited and sang with the country from which in the building had sprung. They sang the words to overly a man the words. The senger of the seventeenth National Senger of the seventeenth Senger

trach. Albany: Brooklyner Saengerbund; Arion, New Haven.

The various town federations—that is to say, united societies—in Philadelphia. Brooklyn, Newark. Haltimore. Albany. Trenton, and Troy also competed. Their singing was more enjoyable than that of the third class on Sunday. The Newark societies sang with particularly good effect. The twin federations—often including as many as 700 or 800 singers—sang with surprising skill in the matter of delicacy and shading.

A meeting of the delegates to the Saenger-fest was held at Terrace Garden yesterday morning, and it was decided to hold the next festival in Philadelphia three years hence. The choruses will be reduced in number. There was a vigorous complaint from President Katzenmayer that there had been no reception committee to care of the delegates.

The plenic will take piace to-day at Ulmer Park, rain or shine, and the prizes to the successful societies will be awarded. Boats will run from the Battery every half hour during the day from 10 o'clock in the morning. Four boats have been chartered for the singers.

SAENGERFASTERS DOING THE TOWN They Are Enjoying Themselves Hugely in

the Intervals of the Singing. Victory, complete and comprehensive, perched on the banners of New York's Teutonic invaders yesterday. By Saturday they had the city under subjection, as could be seen by their flags and banners flying in all the principal streets. On Sunday they made the that could be found, and speedily owned them and all. Then they proceeded to lay in ammunition

for a final stroke, in the shape of badges, rib-

bone, souvenir pins, and overy other kind of descration pertaining to the festival. The venders of these articles couldn't understand why a Sangerfester so covered with badges that he cut his hands every time he reached for a handkerchief or tried to unbutton his cost, should cheerfully spend his money in filling his pockets with still more of the festival ornaments. The reason was plain yesterday morning when the proud Sangerfester appeared upon the streets, each with a smiling Madehen bedecked with the trade mark of the Newark Harmonie, the insignia of the Troy Mitunerchor, the ribben of the Philadelphia Sangerkranz, the badge of the Syracuse Liederkranz or the sign and seal of one of the many sociefinal step when the fair sex, who always follow the victors, became captives. The last redoub had fallen. New York was won. Moreover, it showed that the good comrade-

ship so characteristic of the "musikers" had quickly won over their country women. If the visitors saw the tewn in one way on Saturday night they saw it in another yesterday, and they took it all like little men, and indicated that they liked it. The fact was that they were captives as well as captors, and the bright ribbons that fluttered from many a pretty dress were chains with fetters on both ends. Nor were the guests unready for that captivity. They enjoyed a pretty gay time on the previous night. A Commers here and there, plenty of Salamanders, and a general round-up of jollification, with beer in the beginning, in the middle, and at the end, had all combined to

Katzeniammer of the second stage is not a good thing to trifle with. It gives one a nextmorning desire for peaceful and innocuous pursuits, and the thirst that results therefrom plenty of it. Gentle exercise in the open air also commends itself. So all those singers whose throats had taken in beer and let out music all the previous night determined to do things mildly, and all those who were or had

music all the previous night determined to do things mildly, and all those who were or had any opportunity of becoming acquainted with any of their country women in this city forthwith presented souvenirs and invitations to go around and see things. This is an elastic phrase, and the merry Teuton maidens put their own interpretation on it. Many a visitor learned to his regret that there are a great many things to see in New York, and that it takes not only money but time and energy to see them.

Of energy their fair guides had enough and to spare. No place was too remote for them to visit; no previous engagements of their escorts too important not to be lightly broken at their whim and pleasure. From river to river, from the land of the goat in the morth to the harbor in the south they followed their leaders. Boating, walking, or riding in the Park, climbing the high buildings, visiting the places of amusement, dropping down to Fourth street to see the decorations, or up to Terrace Garden tosdrink the beer—weiss beer for the kaizenjammered singers, that being innocuous, if not absolutely beneficial-visiting the big stores, particularly flower stores, parading Broadway on foot, viewing Fi th avenue from a stage coach, and doing a hundred other things, combined to make about as energetic an afternoon as those restruit Teutons ever experienced. But they stood it and no one could have gathered from them the slightest him that they didn't think it was the most enjoyable performance in the world. And with it all every separate party of wanderers, whether a pair or a hundred, managed at some time or other during the afternoon to drop in at Madison Equare itarden and hear a few of the twenty repetitions by the fown Federations, as well as to be present and sing with their own organizations.

Not only was it parade day, but dress parade as well. Every son of the vateriand was in his

tions by the Town Federations, as well as to be present and sing with their own organizations.

Not only was it parade day, but dress parade as well. Every son of the Vateriand was in his best, decked with all the medals he could get and covering ground with as good a spirit as it this handicap of extra weight didn't bother him a whit. Another handicap was that most of them felt bound to speak English, an effort which in many cases brought the persoliration out on brows that would have remained cool under the hardest of physical exercise. To be sure, the mother tongue is the language of the festival itself, and one hears hardr anything else in the crowds at the performances; but some mysterious and tacit understanding seems to exist that on the street, and particularly when escorting ladies, English is the proper thing. So the sturdy Germans spoke English and willed their collars.

These from out of town were brought to a realizing sense of what New York is. A Philadeinhal bängerfester stood in the lobby of Madisen biquare Garden late in the afternoon and expressed his wonder to a plump flaxenhaired German maild who had mischlevously old him that he had only begun to see the place.

"Ach," he ejaculated. "Ich habe-er-er-I

told him that he had only begun to see the place.

Ach," he ejaculated. "Ich habe-er-er-I have in more places geween than in my whole life before. Up in der towers und down in der cellars der ejactrie light wheels zu sehen, und der big bridge ofer, und in Harlem eity und Breadwar, stores, concert halle, land und wasser, ach, ich bin.verdammt-ach, blitte-ich bin sehr möde. Ber Worlt's Fair, it was not on dia ein marker to have been."

Oh, but there is lots to see yei," said his companion, locking at him with pitying blue eyes. "All the Park and the lakes, and the Art Museum, and Coney leland, and—oh, loads of things."

of the singers. Mine Tavary whose we was a site of things and coney island, and—oh, loads of things. The singers while the singers whose we was a site of things. The singers was a site of things of the Cardinal from 'La duive' in a way that cave it no charm were the two other solicis. The programme closed with a chorus, it was an interesting production, the quartet being sung by Miss Blauveit, biss the quartet being sung by Miss Blauveit, biss the work has been given previously with a soler. Mr. A Scharf and Mr. Fischer. The work has been given previously with a site of a quartet to sing the concerted when the last number concluded three cheers for Mr. Zoellner were heard over the appliance. After he had acknowledged these and several more he mounted the stand and the chorus and occhestra becan to sing 'Dis wath an Hebel." The audience had stand and the steat of the stand were quickly uncovered and the steat audience, hurring and sorambling that to one party of come dermans he sent to building but it halted at the stand and the steat audience, hurring and sorambling that to one party of come dermans he sent to be stand and the steat audience, hurring and sorambling that to one party of a count of the sitting and the steat audience had stand and the steat audience, hurring and sorambling that the same of the sitting and the stand and the steat audience had stand and the stand and the steat audience had stand and the stand and the steat audience had stand and the stand and the

had been wiped off with a cloth. At another hotel the clerk tails with a condition of the track tails with a condition of the Tautons came there and all registered back and foremest, as near as he could make out. When he ventured to ask for the names the spokesman said:

"If anybody asks for any of us you'll know him. Don't let him up unless he's got a badge, and send up two cases of beer with every visitor."

They tell, too, of a Sangerfaster with a ribboned horn about his own height who stood on a corner of Fourth avenue on Sunday night and blew furious blasts at every car that passed. Finding that none of them stopped, he made inquiries of a bystander.

"Vy does stoffs don'd drife up here und take me aboord, hein r' he demanded.

"You can't expect 'em to run off the track just to suit you," was the repty.

"Also," returned the hernhearer meditatively, "I vill der next one short stop."

He did. He stood in the middle of the track, and when the car approached blew a most tremendous blast. The horses separated, and the Teuton, massing between them, complacently elimbed over the front platform railing before the astonished driver knew what was happening. Then he took a corner seat and fell asieen. Presently several other Germans boarded the car and observed the trumpeter, who was snoring pacefully, his medals ratiling and his ribons fluttering at every snore. They gently took off all these ornaments and unned them in perpendicular rows down his trousers. Then they took him around to the Liederkrans Club, just as he was, where his arrival was the signal for a great and uprecarious celebration.

The Captain of one of the Staten Island ferry-

arrival was the signal for a great and uproarious celebration.

The Captain of one of the Staten Island ferryboats took out about fifty Sungerfesters on
sunday, and in the evening, when they came
back laden with branches and flowers, they
gave a little concert on the rear deck. The
aptain ears that before the boat reached New
York every other boat in the harbor was trailing them, and every song at its conclusion
was greated with a chorus of steamboat whisties for an encore. The singers themselves
cojoyed it as much as the listeners, and told
the Captain that they would take the trip again
before they left. He replied that if they would
tell him when they were coming hod guarantee a procession of fifty boats full of listeners.

A MYSTERY IN WIDOW'S WEEDS. She Appears in the Streets at Midnight and Seems in Fear of Men.

At 12 o'clock every night for the past eighteen months a woman who is small and well formed, and wears a steel gray skirt with a black bodice, a widow's black bonnet, and a thick, dingr, brown vell reaching almost to the ground and effectually concealing her features, has been seen coming out of West Twenty-fourth street into Seventh avenue, down which she walks at a rapid pace. By her side dangles a large pair of scissors from a long piece of tape, and in her arms she carries a large brown bundle. No one seems to pay much attention to her, and she is never molested by the policemen, as she goes quick-ly along. She talks to herself in an under-tone, and runs out into the middle of the street or dedges around pillars and lamp posts when-

ries a large brown-bundle. No one seems to pay much attention to her, and she is never modeled that a large the provided the safety of the street of the street of the street of doges around oillars and lamp posts when ever see meets a passer-by. The always pursues the same route. She goes along Seventh avenue to Twenty-first aftreet and then through Twenty-first street to Sixth avenue which he follows a farse which the street of the street to Sixth avenue which he follows a farse which will be a street to sixth avenue which he follows a street to sixth avenue which the street is one of twe dark sileyways in that region.

Who she is no one seems to know. Last Saturday night she was accosted by a man who pretended to be a detective and thus induced her to raise her veil. She showed a face which, though decidedly praity, had unit she would say when questioned was that her name was Marie, that her bundle contained clothing and things she was obliged to have, and that she went out late at night and heavily veiled in order not to attract the attention of men. Of these she seems in deady lear.

DID NOT KNOW THEIR NAMES,

A Young Colored Woman Arrested in Newark with Two White Children.

Newark, N. J., June 25.—Lottle Burnett, a young colored woman who says as he lives at 128 Dudley atreet, Jersey City, was arrested last night by the Newark police because she could not or would not tell a straight story about two young white children she had with her. She was hurriring westward along Market street, when several persons called the attention of Policewan Height of the street of the stree ing in the wrong direction the policeman look ner and the children to Police Headquarters. There she said that she arrived in Newark on a canal boat, and was hunting for her husband, who had been working in a stable.

The children and their mother had been living with her several days, she said. Their father was in Chicago, and the mother allowed her to take them to Newark. She did not know the name of the children. They are a boy and a girl. The boy is 8 years old, and the girl about 4. They are well dressed.

The boy corroborated the colored woman's story after she had prompted him several times. He says he is Louis Conklin, and that the girl is his sister Sadie. They came from Baltimore a week ago with their mother. The woman and children were held, and the Jersey City police were asked to investigate.

BRECKINKIDGE AND HENRY CLAY

LEXINOTON, Ky., June 25.-In a large tobacco barn, filled with about 400 persons, about fifty of whom were ladies, Col. W. C. P. Breckin. ridge spoke at Hutchison, in Beurbon county. He said there seemed to be a disposition to defeat him with the memory of Henry Clay. He reviewed Clay's political life, showing how the great Commoner had been persecuted and manmer as he had been himself.

The Colonel could not remain silent regarding (hicago. He told how he had gone to that great city upon invitation, and how the newspapers of that city had seen fit to praise him before he voted against the five-million appropriation to the World's Fair, and how the Union League Club had voluntarily honored him, and how since he had voted against the appropriation, the people and press of Chicago had abused him and made an unrelenting war upon him.

He then said that a man had written a book and had given it a peculiar title—"If Christ Came to Chicago."

"If Christ came to Chi-ago," said Breekinridge, to whom would He come that would receive Him?

"Of course. I omit the Union League Club. The people of Chicago would never electifim to any office, nor would Jesus come to those mass meetings." The Colonel could not remain silent regard-

FISHING POR A FAT MAN. Ledwith Couldn't Sink But It Was Hard to Get Him Out of the River,

Francis Ledwith of 234 East Thirty-sixth treet walked into the river at the foot of East Twenty-third street about 6 e'clock last evening. As he fell he gare a wild shrick. Policemen Hagan. Weish, and Reed came to his beip. men Hagan. Weish, and Reed came to his beip. The crew on the steamer Schuyler near by threw ropes and life preservers to him. Ledwith is fat and could not sink, but somehow his head kept bobbing under water. Every time it came out he gave a yell.

Weish finally reached him in a boat and made several grabe at the exposed parts of his ciothes, but Ledwith filled them so well that it was impossible to get a hold. Finally with popes and boat hooks and much shouting Ledwith was fished out.

Slight Fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, There was some excitement in the corrido s of the Fifth Avenue Hotel late yesterday after noon, caused by the presence there of smoke, which was finally traced to the engine room, heverel boxes of soap in one corner of the room had been set on fire by sparks from the furnace. An alarm was sent out, but before the engines arrived the hotel employees had put out the flames. The damage amounted to less than \$100.

Counsel for Erastus Wiman obtained a temporary stay from Justice Barrett of the Su-preme Court yesterday. On Friday Justice flarrett will bear argument on an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which, if granted will act as a stay pending Wiman's appeal from his conviction of forgers. Wiman was to have been taken to Sing Sing prison to day.

Big Bluefish Of Fire Island.

PATCHOGUE, L. L. June 25.-The largest rue f bluefish that has appeared off Fire Island in years is now swarming in and near the channel. The fish average in weight from nine to ten pounds. Several of the boats out to-day took from twenty-five to forty of the big fellows. Among these out trolling to-day were several New Yorkers.

Vicar-General Hughes of Hartford Ill. HARTFORD, June 25 .- Vicar-General James Hughes of the Reman Catholic Diocese of Hartford is reserted to be in a failing condi-tion in Dublin. Ireland. He was taken seri-ously ill at Longford. POINTS AGAINST BAT SHEA.

MORE WITNESSES WHO SAW BIM SHOOT ROBERT ROSS.

William Ross Describes His Brother's Shooting and of His Chase After Shea. Tnov. June 25.-The fourth week of the Shea murder trial opened this morning. When court opened the first witness called was WU-

liam Ross. He testified as follows: "I am a brother of the deceased, and a voter in the Third district of the Thirteenth ward. I went to the polls on election day between the and 7 e'clock, and remained there until after I was shot. The first I saw of Bartholomew Shea was between 10 and 11 o'clock when my brother John pointed him out to me. About that time I saw several strangers coming over the vacant lots. These men passed me and went into the polling place and I followed One of them struck a man named Cairns. and then another struck him. I went i through the crowd and spoke to Officer Kane. As I was speaking to him some one whom I could not see struck me. Kane put his hand on his club, and then the crowd kept away. The man who first struck Cairns I recognized as Owen Judge. I also saw Shen and Cleary. The latter was the man who knocked Cairns down. Shortly after 12 o'clock there was a commotion, and I saw men marching into the politing place. There were seven or eight of them, but I could not see who they were at that time. The first men went in in single file, and the others crowded in after them. I heard loud voices inside, but could not distinguish what was said. The next I saw was Hayner being ferced out of the door Two or three men had hold of him, and he tried to keep his position, saying: 'I'm going in if you do, or words to that effect. Then the man nushed Hayner out and either Cleary or Shea struck him. Then there was a discus sion, but finally some one struck Hayner again. I saw McGough draw a revolver and hold it up in the air. Then either Cleary or Shea pushed Hayner down toward the post and I lost sight of him. The crowd surged back from the vicinity of the revolver and I was forced back to a point west of the door

I then saw Robert Ross in the middle of the roadway in tackle with a man. Robert held a ciub in his hand, and I saw the gleam of a revolver in the hand of his opponent. My brother was grasping the hand in which was the re-

was. The witness said he remembered giving such testimony.

Mr. Hitt then asked the witness if he could positively identify Shea. The witness replied that he could.

How was it that you could not identify him at the inquest?" asked Mr. Hitt.

"Hecause" replied the witness. "Shea and Cleary were together at the time, and I had never seen either of them until election day."

To Mr. Haines the witness said that at the time he was sworn at the inquest it was the first time he had been out since the shooting. He was very weak, and had to be assisted up and down stairs. His testimony was interrupted and he left the stand. At the present time he felt that he could swear positively to Shea's identity. At the inquest the room was so crowded that the witness was somewhat

ordinand.

"I'll swear," said the witness, "that the man who was pointed out to me at the polling place—the one who were the green necktie—fired the second and third shot.

"I'red the second and third shot."

"I' am a wholesale tobacconist. I have lived eighteen years in the Thirteenth ward. I had known Robert Ross about a year prior to election. I also knew William and John Ross, and was of the same political party. I went to the polls from my home about 0.50 clock. The night before I had purchased a revolver at T. F. Bonestui's hardware store. I bought the revolver about 8 o'clock in the evening, I also purchased eleven blank cartridges. I did not at any time have any ball cartridges in my possession on election day, nor did I have another revolver. After the shooting affray, and as I went up the Fitchburg Hailroad track, I dumned out the cartridges in the revolver and reloaded It. I do not remember how many of the blank cartridges and been fired, but some of them had been. The pistol I surrendered to Chief Markham at the 1sil about 4 o'clock is the afterham at the 1sil about 4 o'clock is and then 1saw them again. They were then recipiored by Own Judge, I was after 10 o'clock when I saw th

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried or Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Cestoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## **Yal** Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOROUGH-MAD IN BERGEN, Jersey Villages Consolidating to Become

Muntelpattites, Two years ago Rutherford was known as Bergen's only berough," a designation accepted with pride by the first town west of Jersey City on the Erie Railroad. Rutherford was incorporated several years ago under special legislative charter, and its first Mayor was Luther Shafer, known throughout New Jersey as the "father of boroughs," because he was instrumental in securing the passage of the act that made the former hamlet a disnified municipality. After a few years' retirement from office Mr. Shafer was last March again placed at the head of government in Rutherford, which had meantime changed its designation "only" to "original" borough.

Between the date of Mayor Shafer's retire ment and his return to office a great change had been wrought in the geography of Bergen county, particularly in the central and eastern parts. By the passage of a general borough law the way was opened for changes that are astonishing students familiar with the ethics of local government,

The new law permits the formation of a borough out of a territorial limit not exceed-ing four square miles, with a population of not less than 200 or more than 4,000. When petitioned by persons owning one-tenth of the assessable real estate within the limit, the County Judge must fix a date for a special election, whereat the inhabitants may vote for or against incorporation.

The officers forming the government of these "woodchuck boroughs," as they are now called. are a Mayor, six councilmen, an assessor, and a collector. The council chooses its own clerk, marshal, and dog killer. Under the new law permitting the slaughter of all dogs not legally registered, the dog killer is an efficial of importance. It is said that the capture of valuable dogs by the killer and their redemp tion by owners makes the office a sinecure of parallel importance to that of a precinct

'pantata."

If the boundaries of a woodehuck borough embrace ever so small a portion of the territory of two adjoining townships the municipality is entitled to a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, which is a county office worth from \$100 to \$400 a year, for twelve regular meetings and as many committee meetings as members can contrive to make necessary without interfering with their legitimate home or business cares.

The chief duty of a Chosen Freeholder is to look after the bridges and sulverts of his own township or borough, and serve on committees controlling the larger bridges at home and those connecting bordering counties. Time was when committees were known to meet on three or four bridges in haif a day, and charge a full day's service for each. This liberal practice is no longer indulged in, but there is still something inexplicably fascinating about this and other borough offices even those which carry with them no salary or fee.

Ridgefield and Ridgefield Park, in Ridgefield township, were first to assume municipal duties. Tenathy and Cresskill next cut themselves off from Palisades township. Tenafly joining the woodchucks after a legal conflict that required the wisdom of the Supreme Court to settle. Dellord, embracing the hamilets of New Milford and Oradeli, ran its lines into the townships of Midland, Harrington, and Failsades in order to take in two men cast of the flackensack River, and also had to procure an opinion from the Attorney-General before its method was declared legal.

East Rutherford, embracing the entire township of Riciling Springs, had a contest over its first elsection, which resulted in the retirement of the gentleman the Election Beart had declared elected Mayor, and the substitution of his rival. Westwood, Eastwood, and Fark Ridge have been divorced from Washington township, Eastwood took a rib from Harrington township, Eastwood took a rib from Harrington, the lines of the borough were run a course so sinuous as to result in coralling a population seventy-eight-one hundredths bemocratic. Mr. Sarson is a Democrat.

An interesting contest over two borough lines took place in replaced to the hunting new settlement, which placed its interests in the hands of Henr those connecting bordering counties. Time

counted with the woodchucks seven days before historic Schraalenburgh is lost in Kenfalinston.

River Edge, another historic locality bordering Delford on the south, will also secade from Midland townsuip, going with therry Hill and assuming the title of Riverside, its eastern boundary being the Hackensack River. Maywood, another part of Midland, will likewise become a berough this wask. Feetzburgh a German village across the river from Delford, in Palisades township, was arranging to incorporate by taking in a portion of lifter Edge, when ex-Senator Cooper gobbled up the only strip of land by which the Germans could get across the river, and they were completely abutin.

With Feetzburgh as a borough, Palisades township will be almost obliterated. The rest of the township around Ainthels also agitating for incorporation. Carletadt has taken preliminary steps to incerporate, its boundaries embracing all the territory of Bergen township. In Lodi township the villages of Lodi, Hasbrouch Heights, and Little Ferry are also preparing to vote on incorporation. Woodridge talks of following suit, and this will confine the old township territory to the broad stretch of swamp land known as "The Risera" inhabited mainly along the Mousetown read by small market gardeners styled "awamp angels.

The village of Garfield, across the Passate

Inhabited mainly along the Mousetown read by small market gardeners styled "awamp angels." The village of Garfield, across the Passate River from Passate city, is going to cut loose from Saddle River township: Leonia and Falisades Fark, in Hidgeleid township, are expected to become secarate municipalities within a few weeks, and Hilledas, lying between Westwood and Park Ridge, will undoutedly assume the responsibility of home governmen. The four northwestern townships of Bergen county, Franklin, Hohokus, Orvil, and Hidgewood, with Union at the southern point, are alone unbroken in their original lines and unaffected by the borough craze.

Some of the boroughs have been formed to escape the responsibility of road tax to be imposed for macatamizing; other communities seek exclusiveness as a relief from political associations that are objectionable, while in one or two cases a desire to control the public school in their own way has influenced incorporation. But the most potent cause for the change of government is the increased number of public offices created.

Within the next six weeks there will have been formed in twelve out of the sixteen townships of Hargen rounty not less than twenty municipalities, each of which will have at least eleven offices to fill, giving 220 addi-



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tional political posts for the bosses to hitch their fellowers to. Add to these the several new Freeholders and minor appointive positions, and there will be a list of 250 servants of the beopie necessary to guide the affairs of these woodchuck boroughs, not including nine achool trustees that seeh little municipality will have to elect when the new School law goes into effect after, July J.

Hergen is the isolated representative of New Jersey's twenty-one counties that has gone into the wholesale borough business, and the lawyers look upon it as a good thing.

THE LANDS OF THE SENECIS.

The Claims of the Ogden Land Company and the Proposed Settlement,

WASHINGTON, June 25,-The Indian Approprintion bill, as it has gone to the Senate, con-tains an amendment proposed by Mr. Hooker and agreed to by the House, directing the Interior Department to negotiate with the Ogden Land Company for the transfer of its right and title to any part of the Indian reservation in New York.

The action thus taken is the result, appar-

ently, of a decision rendered by the Court of Appeals of New York in a very interesting case, the roots of which extend back into history more than a century. " Indeed it has its origin in the rival claims of the colonies of New York and Massachusetts to the lands of the Six Nations in the western part of the former. The controversy was settled by agreement in 1786, the control or jurisdiction for purposes of Government being conceded to New York, while Massachusetts did not lose her rights of preemption in purchasing the soil from the Indians. These rights Massachusetts, a few years later, sold to Bobert Morris, who reconveyed them to the Holland Land Company; and in 1797 the Senecas also sold to Morris their interests in their own lands, with the exception of certain portions receded their lands to the State of New York In 1810 the Holland Company conveyed their right and title to David Ogden, and reconveyances finally vested it in the Ogden Land Com-

right and title to David Ogden, and reconveyances finally vested it in the Ogden Land Cempany.

In the year 1826 the Senecas sold to that same company for the sum of \$48.210 a tract said to exceed in area 67,000 acres, or nearly 105 square miles. This was the land already mentioned as having been reserved by them at the sale of 1757. The sale was made at Buffalo Creek, in Eric county, by a treaty signed in the presence of Oliver Forward, United States Commissioner, and Nath, niel Gorham, representing Massachusetts; and the cession of land was made to Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin W. Hoger, representing the Ogden Land Company. The Indians claim to have retained the Alleghany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawant's reserves, giving the company the prefemption right to buy them whenever the Indians should desire to sell. This right as to the Tonawada reserve was extinguished in 1867, and the title to that reserve is now held by the State of New York for the use of the Tonawanda band of Senecas. In process of time twesse various transfers led to some doubts as to title, and accordingly to litigation. The Legislature of New York on several occasions had to consider these doubts. At one time, by means of a suit brought under its authority, the Senecas procured aconfirmation of their title to what is known as the Oil Spring reserve, claimed by the grantess of the Holland Land Company. But sfar more important question was whether the Ogden Land Company owned the fee, subject to the Ogden Company was de the fee of the lands occupied by the Senecas sought to eject from a portion of the land spoken of a person who had possession of it. It was a tract of 100 acres in Eric county. The counsel for the Senecas took the bold ground that the Ogden Land Company or whether the land spoken of a person who had possession of it. It was a tract of 100 acres in Eric county. The counsel for the Senecas took the bold ground that the Ogden Land Company had no rights of land ownership under it. The laws of the United States doclars tha

with the Indians. It was urged that the treaty directly violated the act of siarch 30, 1802, on that subject.

Had this view been confirmed by judicial decision it would have upset all the titles of all the lands held under the treaty of 1828, and would have affected a great many people. Indeed, it would have upset also the titles of all lands in Now ) ork held under similar treaties made with Indians. But the Court of Appeals decided that the treaty of 1828 was valid.

This treaty has come before Congress in still another form. The New York Indians at one time contemplated going West and living in Wisconsin. Some of them did go, but afterward, in 1838, it was agreed that the home for the New York Indians who might go West adult be in Kansas, and the Government gave 1.824,000 acre- in the latter State in exchange for their lands in Wisconsin. From various causes, which need not here be recapitulated, only thirty-two of the New York State Indians ever received patents for the promised lands in kansas, and the lands in Wisconsin were also taken away. Complaint was made, and the Court of Claims found that nearly \$2,000,000 was the amount lost on these transactions with the Government. The way in which the Ogden Land Company came into this affair was that their claim of a right of purchase upon the land of the Senecas was recognized in 1838 in what was called the treaty of Buffalo Creek, when the arrangement for the Kansas lands was made, to which the United States Government was a party. It was in accordance with this treaty, indeed, that, several years later, the Buffalo Creek removed to the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations was abandoned, and the Senecas removed to the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations.

removed to the Cattaraugus and Allegnany reservations.

Now accordingly, the current Indian Appropriation bill undertakes to settle the problem involved in the ownership of the land, by providing for opening negotiations with the Ogden Land Company. The result will be watched with interest by all concerned.

Col. Singerly Probably to Be Nominated for Governor.

Harrisbung, June 25 .- It now appears to be practically agreed that William M. Singerly. proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, will be the nomines of the Democratic State Conven-tion on Wedness ay for Governor.

It is believed he will not decline the honor if it should be tendered him. The opinion of all leaders now here is that Mr. Singerly will make a most acceptable candidate.

The Jury Divided Politically. LANSING, Mich., June 25.-The trial of Attorney-General Ellis on a charge of ferging the Gogebia county return of 1801, whereby his salary was raised from \$800 to \$2,500 per annum, ended to-day with a disagreement. The tury list-ende to evidence for over the e weeks and deliberated forty-four hours. The jury divided squarely on party lines, seven Democratical Populists voting for acquistal and five Republicans for conviction.

The Y. M. C. A. Baseball League, The Y. M. C. A. Easeball League, which was organ-ized as an experiment this spring, is doing very well and President Putilips says that the members are sur porting the league to the best of their ability. When the league was first started there was a single vacancy, which was afterward filled somewhat unexpectedly by

the Gorman branch of this city.

The Washington Heights branch was one of the charter members of the Lague, but the other day President Phillips was noticed that the Washington President Phillips was noticed that the Washington Heights Christians could not, for various ressums results centime their membership in the league, and accordingly is was obliged to mok around for some Y. M. U. L. A. branch to take their place.

President Phillips said on Naturally that in all probability is to week aware Association has obliged by a said on Naturally that in all probability is to week aware a Association has obliged by the discription of the latest the said of the latest the said of the latest the latest the latest the latest that have been reported as feated the derman branch by 11 to 0. The hastern little in played are as follows. The realisty well contented game. The nacion blaince team have also beau to 28 to 14 by the Jerrey City Association have also beau to 28 to 14 by the Jerrey City Association have also beautopoint V. M. C. A. So gainers will be played seat hattriday on account of the New York City Association have recently defined. M. C. A. a blaid gaines.

The Statistics of the New York City Association have required a biasebal leader and they play the gaine at the one rame as far peyed the Harten branch defined the city obserpoints. Marian selly faint street, has highly auxile alrest, harden selly third street, has highly all the one rame as far peyed the Harten branch defined biasysts branches are repleasaited in the sea Righty-hard branch basel in a per sell and August is as fellows. July 2, Twenter third street vs. Said Righty-hird street, harden vs. Young Men's Institute. July 21, Mariem vs. Young Men's Institute. July 20, Mariem vs. Young Men's Institute. July 20, Mariem vs. Young Men's Institutes. Reights Christians could not, for various reas

HILL'S INCOME-TAX FIGHT. HE IS PREPARED TO RENEW IT VIGORS OUSLY TO-DAY.

More Amendments to Offer in Spite of the Finance Committee Order to Vote Bown. Anything He Proposes Cuckoon Much Ent Crow or Own They Boa's Like It. WASHINGTON, June 25. Senator Harris, the parliamentary manager" of the compromise Tariff bill, and its sponsors, the members of the Finance Committee, profess to be annoyed and impatient at the delay to the progress of the measure caused by the adjournment today out of respect to the sorrow of the French republic at the death of its President. The Senators do not regret that this country should have shown its sympathy with the Government of France, but they do regret that Benator Harris did. not make good his threat, made with such dramatic effect on Friday evening, to keep the Senate in session on Saturday until the Tariff. bill should be disposed of in Committee of the Whole. Had the "parliamentary manager" kept his word the bothersome income-tax proposition would now be out of the way and there might possibly be some hope of a final vote upon the Tariff bill as a whole some time during the middle of the week. But the astute "parilamentary manager" was misled on Sate

urday, and to-day fate was against him. It is not altogether certain, moreover, that he will meet with better luck to-morrow in his effort to get the income-tax section of the bill to a final vete to say nothing of the re-maining portions of the compromise measure which pertain chiefly to the whisker schedule, Senator Hill is prepared to keep up the fight to-morrow on the lines on which it has been conducted during the three days that the income-tax question has been before the Senate. During those three days only one amendment offered by him was adopted. This provided for exempting the salary of the President from the operations of the proposed tax, and was agreed to without a dissenting voice. Mr. Hill still has a large number of amende ments which he will offer and explain to the Senate in spite of the unofficial orders of the Committee on Finance to the Democratic made jority to vote against any and all amendments, good or bad, that may be presented by the senior Senator from New York.

senior Senator from New York.

The members of the Committee on Finance are still being castigated by their colleagues for withdrawing the amendment reducing the limit of taxable incomes from \$4,000 to \$3,000. In doing this Senator Vest made the statement that the amendment did not, after mature consideration, commend itself to his colleagues. He falled to state, however, what is quite true, that this unfriendly feeling of his colleagues to the amendment, if it ever existed, did not make itself known until after the opponents of an income tax had publicly given credit to Senator Hill for haveing been instrumental in forcing the Finance Committee to such action. In pure spile the amendment was withdrawn, and when Senator Hill reintroduced it the Finance Committee called upon the Demogration Senators to bear in mind their canous agreement to fellow the lead of the committee in all things, good or had, and the Senators who had sold their convictions with regard to the principles of the Tariff bill for "concessions" in its schedules, meskly oboved the order and voted down the amendment which the day before they were ready to support.

Senator Hill will compel the Demogratic Senators who are bilindly following the lead of the Finance Committee in preparing a protection bill to eat more crow to-morrow or else admit that they are weary of the dist. He has a series of amendments to effer to the income tax section of the bill that will compel every Nenator to go upon record and announce by his vote his tariff principles. These amendments are all in line with the policy he has pursued in endeavoring to have a Democratic tariff bill enacted, and will be offered in good faith. A few of them he thinks the Democratic Senators, at least these from the floor while he is as anxious as any man in the Chamber to get the bill to annot Harris or any other Senator to take him from the floor while he is explaining these amendments, and, while he is as anxious as any man in the Chamber.

The members of the Finance Committee took advant The members of the Committee on Finance are still being castigated by their colleagues

The Gold Reserve,

Washington, June 25.—The banks of New York fo-day and Saturday recouped the Trease ury for gold exported to the extent of \$3,500,-000, bringing up the gold reserve to \$66,000,= 000. From this is to be subtracted \$1,000,000 engaged to-day for export to-merrow, leaving the net gold reserve stand in round figures at \$85,000,000.

The Treasury balance, which includes the reserve, is \$115,564,000. Treasury payments are being curvailed to the closest noteh in am endeavor to keep the net expenditures for the fiscal year from exceeding the receipts by more than \$75,000,000.

Guzman Appointed Minister for Salvador, Washington June 25.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, to-day received a cablegram from the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Salvador informing him that he had been appointed Minister of Salvador at Washington with the consent of the Nicaraguan Government. The proper credentials should arrive in the course of ten dars, and if in the mean time Gen. Exeta does not secure his release from the Bennington Minister Guzman's first negotiations in his new post will probably he an effort to secure the surrender of all remaining refugees to the Salvadorian Government. appointed Minister of Salvador at Washington,

THE NEW YORK TO BE INSPECTED She Will First Attend the Official Speed Trial of the Minneapolis.

Several officers of the cruiser New York was were at the Navy Yard yesterday said she would not be docked for repairs until after her re-turn from the official speed trial in July of the turn from the official apped trial in July of the Minneapolis, between Cape Ann. Mass., and Cape l'orpolae. Me.

The Inspection Board is expected to begin its work this week. The extent of the repairs that are to be made will depend on the result of the Board's work. The magazine room, the location of which near the fire room, led to the report that it was dangerous, is not to be changed.

The Police Shot the Burglar,

RACINE, Wis., June 25.-A burglar entered the residence of Thomas Emerson yesterday morning and stole \$500 in jewelry and money, Morning and stole Sold in jewelry and money, A son of Mr. Emerson was compelled to lie in bed at the muzzle of a revolver while the third did the plundering. While the police were attempting to arrest the burging he was more tally shot. The wounded man said that his name was George Bates, and that he was born and educated at Rochester, N. Y.

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